FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1834. [NO. 888.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, ON 17th JUNE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed and duly made by Edm'd Blake, will be sold the following property:—

A tract Land of 15½ acres, known as Leonard's Brick Yard.

A tract Land, 10¾ do. on the Wilmington Road, directly opposite the above.

A tract do 223 do. on Sandy Run, 5 miles from town.

A lot containing half an acre near the Jail.

A lot on Dick Street, nearly opposite Mr. Willis' residence, with a large new two story Dwelling House.

A Store on Person Street, with the advantage of a lease unexpired.

—ALSO—

The entire stock of GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY;
Iron, Castings, Groceries,
Crockery and Glass, &c. &c.

TERMS —Of Real Estate 6 and 12 months, of Personal Property 3 and 6 months, for approved paper at Bank

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL, *Trustee.*
WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*

Fayetteville, June 2, 1834. 87 2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Edmund Blake, by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same before the first of August, or suit will be instituted against them.

AUGUSTUS W. STEEL, *Trustee.*
June 2, 1834. 87 4w.

J. Campbell

HAVING disposed of one half of his Stock in Trade, to Mr. Warren Prior, the business at present is conducted under the firm of Campbell & Prior.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to close his accounts of long standing, requests all persons having accounts to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN CAMPBELL.
June 2d. 87-3w.

To Hire by the month,

A SMART active GIRL, accustomed to housework, and another a good size for a nurse or will hire a smart BOY, all of good character.—Apply at this office.

June 2, 1834 87tf.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age. Apply at this Office.

June 2. 87tf.

Situation Wanted.

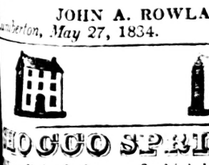
A YOUNG MAN who has a good English education, and can come well recommended is desirous of getting a situation in a Store, either in town or country. He is about 25 years of age.—Apply at this Office.

June 2, 1834. 87-3w.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Robeson County, N. C. on the 27th inst., a negro man who calls himself PETER, about six feet high, slender made and very dark complexion. He states that he was sold a short time since to a Negro Trader from the West, (whose name he does not recollect) by John McQueen of Marlborough District, S. C. and formerly belonged to Col D. McQueen of this County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law prescribes.

JOHN A. ROWLAND, *Jailer.*
Lumberton, *May* 27, 1834. 87 3w.



MOCCASIN SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been testified by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of company on the 10th of June. Terms for board as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price Horses 25 cents per day.—A reasonable deduction will be made to families by the month.

ANN JOHNSON.

Moccasin Springs, Warren Co. May 24, 1834.

N. B. There will be a BALL at the Springs on Wednesday next. Great pains have been taken to procure Music for the occasion, and it will be one rarely heard in this section of country.

A. J.

The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Sentinel, Tarboro' Free Press, Elizabeth City and Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Beacon will insert the above weekly, for five weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

A. J.

For Sale,

ONE half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Agent.*
June 3, 1834. 87 4w.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

The 3d Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

F. J. HALE.
78tf.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

1st Class—High and Low System.

TO BE DRAWN AT SALISBURY,
On the 10th day of July.

CAPITAL, $3,000!

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$3,000	is	$3,000
5	" of	1,000	is	5,000
4	" of	500	is	2,000
5	" of	300	is	1,500
10	" of	200	is	2,000
50	" of	100	is	5,000
60	" of	50	is	3,000
100	" of	20	is	2,000
250	" of	10	is	2,500
20,000	" of	4 70	is	94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to $120,000

☞*MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!*

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves..... 2
Quarters..... 1

Mode of Drawing:

This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $4 70 in another; they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, are high. The prizes of $4 70 to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of $3,000. The prizes of $4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme —all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per centum.

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

STEVENSON & POINTS' OFFICE,
(WHITE ROW, MANSION HOTEL,)
SALISBURY

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS,
Managers, Salisbury, N. C.

May 17, 1834. 87-td.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.
Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

FEVER AND AGUE

Cured in every instance by the use of the Genuine

"Rowand's Tonic Mixture,"

TO WHICH ALREADY MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO TESTIFY.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand s Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for *Fever and Ague,* or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to as few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Mr. E. J. HALE has been appointed **sole agent** for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture.

Signed JOHN R. ROWAND, *Proprietor.*

☞The above Medicine, price $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen, together with the ANTI COSTIVE PILLS, price 25 cents per box, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 21, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's Life, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S. Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCullock on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
May 20, 1834.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of F. J. HALE

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

In Store,

15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.

Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.

HALL & JOHNSON.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do. Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do calf over Shoes,
300 do. do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do. do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

Land Surveying, &c.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Citizens of this place and its vicinity, in his professional capacity as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and Draftsman. He thinks it unnecessary to say any thing of his qualifications in the above branches of sciences, as they are very generally known in this neighborhood and throughout the State. His terms will be moderate. He would also give instruction in the above branches to a few pupils.

ROBT. H. B. BRAZIER.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1834. 82-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received our Spring supply, which with our former Stock, comprises a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Cotton & Wool CARDS, Fur and Wool HATS, Cotton YARN, SHOES, Palm Leaf HATS, Leghorn BONNETS, SADDLES and BRIDLES, PAINTS, DRUGS, and Patent MEDICINES.

Also,

12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
70 bags COFFEE,
6 do Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
10 boxes Raisins,
6 casks Wine,
80 casks Nails,
6 tons English and Swedes Iron,

Which we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash, country produce, or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83-6w.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time* They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 " "
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3 " "
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 " "

BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing; Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits and Traditions; Perils of Pearl Street; Frank Orby, Trevelyan; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's Recollections; Speeches of Chatham; Burke, &c. Newton on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Revelations; Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion Songster; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29 and 30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Gould's Latin Grammar; Mitchel's Traveller's Guide; Webster's old Spelling Book; White and Blue laid Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gunter's Scales. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
April 28.

BOSTON, May 21.—*The Hardest fend off.*—The ship Neponset was yesterday hauled upon the rail-way, and her cut water exhibits the effects of the tremendous power of the stroke of a whale. Capt. Hunt informs us that on his passage out to Canton on the 19th of last July, when sixty days from Boston, a sudden shock was felt by all on board, and that those who did not see the whale, supposed the vessel had struck a rock. It was in broad day, and the mate, who was steering at the time, saw the whale, and might have avoided it as well as not, but thinking to have a little sport, and not being apprehensive that there could be the least danger in giving him a gentle touch, kept straight on; he soon found out his mistake however, and came off second best, for the whale on being disturbed, gave a sudden turn, bringing his tail directly across the bows of the ship, carrying away a part of the cut-water, a piece of solid timber eight feet long and nearly a foot thick, breaking off a number of copper bolts as short and with as much ease as if they had been pipe stems, and doing some other inconsiderable damage. It was a right large whale, and in all probability if he had got a *fair lick,* as the boys say, for this was nothing but a gentle touch, he would have sent the vessel to the bottom. Capt. Hunt was obliged to repair as well as he could in Canton, and now the ship is on the rail-way, the effects of the encounter are plainly to be seen.

From the New York Evening Star.

A TRIUMPH IN SURGERY.—The writer of this paragraph witnessed on Saturday morning one of the most apalling and painful operations ever performed upon any living human being, and while it reflects credit upon the surgeon, and does honor to the country, it serves as a convincing proof to suffering humanity, that while there is life, there is hope, and that none need despair even in the most aggravated forms of disease. The operation above referred to, was performed by Dr. Mott with his usual skill and intrepidity. The subject of it was a young man about 26 years of age, who had been for a long time afflicted with *stone,* and which had increased with unprecedented rapidity, until it attained a size so great as to occupy the whole of the bladder in its distended state; yet, wonderful to relate, this *huge mass* was entirely and successfully removed. Several attempts were made by the surgeon, both to crush it and to drill it into pieces, in order that it might be taken away with greater facility, as well as with more safety to the individual, but these efforts were all abortive—leaving no alternative but that of enlarging the wound, and removing it entire.

Since the operation, the patient has been doing well, and bids fair to recover. The stone was ascertained, immediately after, to weigh 17oz. 3dwts. avoirdupois, which is nearly double that of any other ever taken from the human subject while living.

A Novel Law Point.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at its law session in Boston in March last, decided, that a grandchild born eight months and a half after the death of his grand-father, is included in a bequest to grand-children "*living at his decease.*"

From the Albany Evening Journal.

PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE.—The following is an extract from a Letter from Gen. Jackson, to the late President Monroe, immediately after his election and just as he was about to enter upon the discharge of his high duties:—

"Pardon me, dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. * * * Every thing depends upon the selection of your ministers. In every selection, party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate that monster party, called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government; and perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided.—The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, and rendered conspicuous its rulers.—These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot. Accept, &c."

ANDREW JACKSON.

The reading of this letter, now, by the person who wrote it, and who has since proved most perfidiously recreant to every sentiment it contains, could scarcely fail to force a blistering blush on his face!

This Letter was written before Gen. Jackson became *Van Burenized.* Mark the language of this Letter:—"*The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings.*" What a mortifying commentary is Jackson's administration upon this sentiment?

Bank of Maryland.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says: "We yesterday received a copy of the Report exhibiting the present condition of the Bank of Maryland, which we have transferred to our columns, as a document interesting to many of our readers, and especially to those of our City and District. The facts disclosed by this Report are of a most extraordinary nature. If we rightly understand it, not only is the whole capital stock of the Bank sunk, but its assets fall short of paying its notes, debts, and deposites, by several hundred thousand dollars! Some of the particulars of this statement are, indeed, almost incredible."

From the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday afternoon.

New Orleans, as well as another city not a thousand miles off, seems to be very unfortunate in her money affairs. We have recently inserted several paragraphs detailing extensive frauds committed by men entrusted with the funds of the public, and the Louisiana Advertiser gives another instance of human weakness and depravity, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.

The day before yesterday, the Cashier of the Consolidated Association, and two of the clerks of the same Bank, were arrested. Large deficits have been discovered, the cause of which has been traced to those individuals. They gave security, each in the sum of $25,000 for their appearance, at trial, and have since decamped. Our city has been singularly unfortunate of late. Counterfeiters, &c. &c. have been playing their pranks among us, at a great rate. What next to expect, we cannot divine; but we fear that the pinching times have squeezed too tight upon the honesty of many yet undiscovered.

Locusts.—These troublesome insects, after a long absence, are again making their appearance amongst us. Thousands of them may be found in the State House Yard; though it is not perceptible that they have as yet perpetrated any mischief. It is said that their return is periodical; once in seventeen years. On this point however, there is great difference of opinion. One fact, perhaps is well established—their presence is destructive to vegetation, is always attended with uncommonly warm weather, in which it would seem they thrive best. There is something "most melancholy," in their peevish discontented singing; and the associations connected with their approach, are ominous and unpleasant. They remind us of the time when they came to Egypt, "When the morning came, the east wind brought the locust" and their warping clouds.

"Above the realms of impious Pharaoh, hung
Like night, and darkened all the land of Nile."

The rapidity with which these insects traverse vast sections of country, is truly astonishing. Many sea captains have found them in dark heavy swarms, at the distance of one or two hundred miles from the shores of Africa and Asia. They seem to have lost their leader (which like birds and bees, they undoubtedly have) when they are found at sea. Voyages over land, constitute, it is presumable, their natural sphere. They are by no means to be welcomed any where —on terra firma or the ocean: for there are certain accompaniments always found with them, which render their presence an evil, and their absence a blessing devoutly to be wished.—*Philad. Intell.*

Saddle on the wrong Horse.—Blair and Kendall have, in their usual slang-whanging fashion, been accusing the U. S. Bank with buying up Mr. Bennett, of the Philadelphia Courier. Bennett settles the question at once, by showing that Gen. Jackson's office holders in that city furnished him with the money with which he bought that paper. The K. C. are all at fault on this point.

Georgia Rail Road.—A liberal portion of this stock has been taken in the State, and we have just learned that Mr. Dearing has arrived from the North, having negotiated a loan there, for as large an amount as was wanted. So that we may now announce *that the funds are raised.* In fact, expresses were sent off from Athens to close the books at all the different points. With no interest in this work, more than is common to every citizen of the State, it is with the liveliest pleasure that we are able to assure our readers that the fact is ascertained. Our repeated prophecies are verified; the work will go on. All that remains to be done, is the mechanical part, which is as plain as the clearing of a field. That this enterprize will be profitable to the stockholders, we have never entertained a moment's doubt; but there are many other and more extended interests involved in it.

Milledgeville Recorder.

ALBANY, MAY 25.

Large Robbery and fortunate recovery.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Augustus L. Stebbings, of Buffalo, was robbed of his trunk about a mile west of this city. Besides his clothing, the trunk contained about *one hundred thousand dollars,* in bank notes belonging to Banks in this city, and Banks and Brokers in New York, and which had been entrusted to Mr. Stebbings, for safe delivery. This was, to be sure, a prodigious haul, but the captor was not lucky enough to get clear off; Mr. Stebbings was too active for him, and succeeded in recovering his trunk and its contents. Yesterday morning, Constable Pemberton conducted the alleged culprit, who gave his name Charles Cook, before Mr. Justice Cole, and after examination he was fully committed for trial.—*Daily Adv.*

Storm and Water Spout.—A violent storm of wind and rain, visited our city and harbour on Friday night, commencing about midnight and continuing until morning, when at about 7 o'clock a water spout unusually large, for one inland, made its appearance in the Bay, near Fort Johnson, and passed up Cooper River. It did not come in contact with any of the shipping, though it caused a ship in the stream which it passed to heel considerably. It is said to have presented a very magnificent appearance. It is also said that in the night, a tornado passed through the woods on James Island; but we have heard no particulars, and believe that there has been no damage. The storm in the night was accompanied by the appearance of fire-balls, and other electrical phœnomena.—*Charls. Mercury.*

Providential Escape—On Friday evening the 16th instant, Gen. Jos. W. Winston directed his negro boy to descend into a well on the premises, in order to loosen a bucket, which was confined at the bottom. When the boy had reached the water's edge, and was in the act of effecting the object of his decent, a rock, on which he stood, suddenly gave way, and immediately the whole wall tumbled in upon him! The family on reaching the spot discovered that the boy was alive. The neighbors soon collected, and, after laboring ten hours in removing the rocks to the depth of something like thirty feet, succeeded in taking out the boy, who, with the exception of some slight bruises, was measurably uninjured.—*Salem Rep.*

Marine Disasters—On account of a severe snow storm and a dark night, several vessels have been recently lost, off St. Paul's, below Quebec. In addition to the Isabella, Jane, and Moon, a barque is said to have been wrecked near the same place, and all on board perished. Seven out of 200 on board the Isabella, were lost; and fears were entertained for those who were landed as there was no shelter. The ship Patriot, from Greenock, went ashore on the seventh instant, at Gaspe, and filled—crew and passengers saved, and the inhabitants were plundering the wreck. The ship James, from Limerick, with 200 passengers was also probably lost at sea, and it is believed the whole, except the captain and a boat's crew, perished! April 27, she was struck with a heavy sea, and thrown on her beam ends. The captain in the jolly boat, boarded the Margaret, from Newcastle, and every exertion was made to relieve those in the sinking vessel, but night coming on, she was lost sight of, and the next morning no trace of the James could be seen!

The London Mercantile Journal states that money has become so abundant, that discounts in some cases have been obtained at the extremely low rate of one and a half per cent. per annum. The current rate, however, is two and two and a half per cent. and considerable sensation has been excited by an offer of the Bank of England, to lend money for a month at the rate of three per cent. The editor of the Journal remarks that "it is surprising that in such a money market there should not be sagacity enough to buy up American Stocks, which are as secure as any in the world, and yield an interest of five and six per cent. and upwards."

The Yankees.—The school fund of Connecticut now amounts to $1,929,738 60, and is invested in the following manner: In bonds, contracts, and mortgages, $1,423,620 01, bank stock $147,450, buildings and cultivated land, $197,018 14, wild lands, $154,202 16, stock on farms, $1,810. The amount on hand in cash is $16,638 29.

FROM THE WILMINGTON PEOPLE'S PRESS.

ADDRESS

Of the Committee of Correspondence of New Hanover, to the Citizens of North Carolina.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is well known to you, that among other important proceedings of the Convention which met at Raleigh in November last, to deliberate on the subject of Internal Improvement, a resolution was passed, authorizing the President to appoint a Committee of ten members, "to disseminate information on the subject of internal improvement, and to publish an Address." This address has been anxiously looked for, and after a delay which afforded the members ample time for examination and reflection, it has at length appeared under the sanction of some of the most enlightened and distinguished men of the State. The information which the Committee has disseminated in this Address is so very extraordinary, and the conclusion to which it has come, so ruinous in our estimation to the interests of North Carolina, that we deem it our duty to expose its errors, and to call your attention calmly and impartially to its leading features, that you pause before you give your assent to the fatal policy it advocates. The sum and substance of the Address is this:—North Carolina is in a most deplorable condition, destitute alike of natural advantages and the resources of art, without Seaport Towns, or Harbors, without Shipping, "with a *total* absence of Commerce, of Manufactures, and under a defective system of Agriculture." Norfolk, in Virginia, "is undoubtedly one of the finest harbors on the continent, if not, under all circumstances the very best." Therefore, as the time has arrived, when excited by the example of successful experiment and urged by the imperious nature of our necessities, North Carolina must arise and perform her part of the great system of Internal Improvement, going on all around us; a rail way should be extended to Fayetteville, or to our southern boundary (some point on the South Carolina line) from the head of the Petersburg rail way, to be also connected with the Norfolk rail way.—After which, provided this experiment succeeds, a general plan of internal improvement should be adopted, equal to the wants of the whole State, so as to allay local jealousies.

That this Committee, consisting of enlightened and distinguished men, professing to impart correct information to the citizens of the State, with the means of obtaining the most precise knowledge of facts within their reach, and abundant time for the research, should have so misrepresented the case, and calumniated the State, is more incomprehensible to us, than that they should sacrifice State pride on the alter of self-interest, and become willing to make North Carolina forever tributary to Virginia.

The Committee represent North Carolina,

1. As being destitute of Seaport Towns or Harbors.

2, "As possessing no mercantile marine beyond a few miserable coasters and a few keel and steam boats of inconsiderable burthen and value for our inland trade, and some of these as owned in a neighboring State."

3. "*With a total absence of Commerce!*"

Now let us advert to facts, fellow citizens, and see how they will on examination sustain these three positions. And

1. We affirm that Wilmington is a Seaport town, and that it possesses a safe and commodious harbor, protected by a most formidable Fort. On the average of spring tides, with easterly winds which prevail during the winter, vessels drawing 12 feet come to, and sail from the wharves without touching; in some instances, as during the past winter, 13 feet 3 inches have been carried to the wharves. When the tides are low, and westerly winds prevail, the average draught of water may be stated at ten feet. With the highest spring tides and the wind favorable, vessels drawing 15 or 16 feet can pass safely over the main bar. On average tides, 14 feet can be carried over. This is better water than can be found in Mobile bay or on Mobile bar, where there is as much trade carried on, as there is at Norfolk, and Mobile is well known to be a Seaport of great and increasing importance. The main bar of the Mississippi river has very little if any more water than is found on the main bar of the Cape Fear during the period of the highest tides. It is evident that Wilmington is *one* Seaport in the State with a safe harbor, superior in advantages to Mobile, very little inferior to Orleans, and wanting only a communication with the interior of the State to place her in the first ranks among the seaports of the South. But the advantages of Beaufort as a seaport are even superior to those of Wilmington. We have not, it is true, the advantage of *personal* knowledge of facts as in the case of Wilmington, but we have sufficient testimony to authorise us to state, that Beaufort may be rendered equal to any Seaport in the Southern States. The average depth on the bar is said to be 20 feet, and the best water 22 feet: 14 or 15 feet can be carried to the mouth of Newport river, where the harbor is perfectly safe, and 10 or 12 feet may be carried to North Point. It is probable that secure anchorage may be obtained where there is a greater depth of water than at either of the places already mentioned, by the construction of a pier or breakwater.—With respect to inland navigation, no place is more favorably situated than Beaufort, the Sound into which the Neuse, Roanoke, Tar, Chowan and Pasquotank rivers flow, being navigable for coasters and steam boats throughout. The only objection to either place is the want of communication with the back country, a point conceded by the Committee when speaking of Norfolk, and this communication may be opened by the action of the State Legislature as easily with either or both ports, as with Petersburg or Norfolk.

2. The Committee assert that we have no mercantile marine beyond a few miserable coasters, &c. In reply we can only repeat what has been stated over and over again, that upwards of 5000 tons of shipping, permanently registered tonnage, *are owned* in Wilmington, carrying from 100 to 350 tons, consisting of a fine new ship built on the spot, and brigs and schooners mostly of the first class. Nearly the whole of these are engaged in foreign trade, with the West Indies, Liverpool, ports in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. In the abstract of the Tonnage of the United States for the year 1831 furnished to Congress by the Treasury department, we find that the permanent and temporary registered and licensed tonnage of Norfolk was 11,894 38-100 tons, and that the same tonnage of Wilmington was 9,179 66-100 tons; shewing a difference of only 2,714 72-100 tons, and that the permanent registered tonnage of Wilmington *exceeds* that of Norfolk by 60 tons. So much for the correctness of the extraordinary remark that we have no mercantile marine in North Carolina beyond a few miserable coasters!!

3. We are informed by the Committee that there is in this State, "*a total absence of Commerce.*" Such an assertion scarcely needs a refutation, but as it is our purpose to establish every assertion that we make by an appeal to facts, we again call your attention to an address published in the 31st number of the People's Press, last August. It is there stated, and we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the statements, that the exports from the port of Wilmington for one year, say 1832, were

of Lumber,	- -	18 million feet,
Timber,	- -	17 million feet,
Staves,	- -	3 millions,
Shingles,	- -	50 millions,
Naval Stores,	-	100 thousand brls.
Cotton,	- -	20 do. bales,
Rice,	- -	10 do. tierces,

Besides Rough Rice, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Flour, Beeswax, Tallow, Cow Peas, Beans, Peanuts, Tanned Leather, Cedar Bolts, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, &c. and all these are *minimum* calculations. To this we add the following extracts from the books of the Custom House.

American Tonnage *entered* from foreign countries.

4th quarter of 1832	- - -	4281 tons,
1st " of 1833	- - -	6056 "

Foreign Tonnage entered

4th quarter of 1832	- - -	1835 "
1st " of 1833	- - -	2310 "

Total tonnage from foreign countries *entered* 14482 Tons.

American Tonnage *cleared* for foreign countries.

4th quarter of 1832	- - -	6806 "
1st " of 1833	- - -	11768 "

Foreign Tonnage cleared

4th quarter of 1832	- - -	704 "
1st " of 1833	- - -	3188 "

Total 21,966 tons *cleared* for foreign countries.

Besides the coasting trade, exceeding for the same two quarters, 50,000 Tons, making the whole tonnage, Foreign, American, and coasting, in and out 86,448 tons in six months. Will the committee again venture the assertion that in our State, there is a total absence of commerce? But further, let us compare the trade of Wilmington with the trade of Norfolk, the port so highly extolled by the committee, and for which all our own ports are to be sacrificed. In 1829 the foreign trade of Norfolk carried on in American and Foreign vessels in and out, was according to the records of the Treasury Department 30,570 tons. The same trade of Wilmington that year carried on in the same way amounted to 45862 tons, exceeding that of Norfolk by upwards of 15000 tons. In 1832 the amount of the same trade in Norfolk was 54010 tons, and in Wilmington 31895 tons, shewing an increase of the foreign trade of Norfolk, occasioned no doubt by the influence of the rail road, and a decrease of the foreign trade of Wilmington owing to an increase of the coasting trade, yet still exceeding the foreign trade of Norfolk in 1829.

After this exposition of facts, how can we account for the reckless assertions of the committee? Can they be ignorant on the subject? And if they accept this alternative, which for charity's sake we will grant, how can they justify themselves under the plea of ignorance, professing as they profess, to enlighten the public, and enjoying ready access to every source of information. Truly, in spite of all their talents, and all their eloquence, and all their sophistry, on *one* horn of the dilemma they must remain suspended to the public view. Can they be ignorant of the address to the citizens of *Wake*, Johnson, Wayne, Sampson, Duplin, New Hanover and Brunswick, published in the People's Press, on the 7th of August last, by the Committee of Correspondence of the town of Wilmington, and which was copied into other papers in the State? Did they never see the report of the Committee consisting of L. D. Henry, and others, of Fayetteville, published in the Observer last September, of which the following is the conclusion? "Again, as a harbor, Wilmington possesses some eminent advantages. Vessels of 300 tons may load at her wharves and proceed to New York or Liverpool; her port affords the best assorted cargo for the West Indies and Europe of any of our Southern Ports, every denomination of bread stuffs, including rice; every denomination of Naval Stores of the best quality; and every denomination of lumber of the very best quality; in fact, there are but few articles of commerce that cannot there be had. This port has always and will forever present peculiar advantages to the American coasting vessels, because it is a fresh water harbor, where the bottoms of vessels are exempt from the wonderful destruction occasioned by the salt water worm. This advantage is incalculable, for the greater amount of tonnage that enters a port, the greater competition for freights, and the less the price for transporting our produce abroad; besides the specie put in circulation for repairs outfits, &c. and the employment to our ship mechanics." To this, we would add the remark, that Wilmington is the best market for West India produce, because the northern vessels which come out in the fall, after making one voyage to the West Indies, must return to the north without making the second voyage, unless the cargoes can be sold in Wilmington, and this course, which is usually preferred, causes coffee and sugar to be sold at the lowest rates.

Fellow citizens, can you come to any other conclusion, than that all this grievous misrepresentation and daring assertion, are designed to prepare your minds for viewing, with complacency, the plan of a rail way from the South Carolina line, directly across the State to Petersburg and Norfolk? The Committee did not so highly esteem your patriotism, as to suppose you would consent to go to Virginia, if you believed that you could enjoy as good trade in your native State. They well knew that you would not, unless impelled by stern necessity and insuperable obstacles, consent to make North Carolina tributary to Virginia, and place her with all her resources, at the feet of her haughty rival. You surely cannot be misled by what follows in the address of the Committee. "If the first attempt be successful, the general plan may be gradually executed in the same cautious method, by successively completing such portions of the general plan, or of the particular works, as promise to be most profitable." Do you not perceive that a road from the South Carolina across the State to Virginia will be at once the grand receptacle of the trade of the interior, like the large venous trunks which collect the blood from all parts of the body, and convey it to the heart? Every river, except the Catawba, every Canal, every Road from the interior will reach it, and contribute to swell the current; and from the head of tide water, too, on the other side, every thing will be swept away; and to cap the climax, the measure is so planned *that what will not go to Virginia in the east will become the spoil of South Carolina in the west.* And is there the most remote probability, that after the lapse of the time necessary to accomplish and to test this work, whereby the course of trade thus concentrated will become firmly settled, and with the increase of influence that Virginia must gain, it will be possible to divert this mighty current in *any* direction for the benefit of North Carlina! The Committee themselves cannot think so; and they merely hold out this plan in prospective, to allay whatever anxiety and misgivings may yet linger in your hearts, for the honor and welfare of North Carolina. But it may be asked, if the citizens can have a profitable trade and a good road to Virginia, and their welfare be thus secured, how can North Carolina be injured, and why not trade to Petersburg and Norfolk, as well as to Beaufort or Wilmington? Because, in the first place, Virginia would derive all the revenue from our trade, which should go into the Treasury of our own State. The merchants' tax, in Wilmington alone, is about $1000 per annum, and with a rail road from the interior, might be increased to ten times that amount. Add to this, the amount of the same tax in other ports of the State, and it is apparent that rail roads from the interior to our Seaboard, this tax would become a source of very considerable revenue. 2dly. Wherever a great market is established, *there* will be abundant capital; and where there is abundant capital, there will be life, and energy, and activity, and improvement in every thing; in the arts and sciences, and in literature; there will be public libraries, and lyceums, and colleges; and asylums for the poor and the afflicted; there will be employment for mechanics and for laborers; and real estate will be advanced in value, and provisions and supplies of every kind will be more abundant and cheaper; in short, every thing that can add to the prosperity and the dignity of a free and distinguished people. Now is it not better that our citizens should enjoy all these benefits, than that they should be deprived of them for the advantage of the citizens of another State? 3dly. It will alienate the feelings of the citizens from their own State. Where a man trades, there is his interest; and where his interest lies, there is his heart. Have we not sufficient evidence of this? Is not this the very circumstance that has ever retarded the course not only of internal, but of general improvement in this State? How many of our citizens already trade to South Carolina and Virginia, and the consequence is, that they send representatives to the Assembly who feel no interest in the affairs of the State, and who vote against every measure that is proposed for the improvement and welfare of North Carolina. Besides this deep alienation of so many citizens from the interests of the State, there are local jealousies and diversities of interest, and conflicting claims, and disunion, and disgraceful apathy and inaction; and industry is crushed, and enterprise is paralyzed, and energy is subdued, and there is a constant draining of the population and resources of the State by emigration; in short, that lamentable condition of things, of which all are now aware, and which the Committee profess so sincerely to lament.

Will this alienation of feeling be denied, and will it be said that other causes have conspired to produce that policy in our State Legislatures, of which we all deeply feel, and lament the consequences. If so, we can appeal to the transactions of the last Legislature, and adduce the most positive proof. When it was proposed to recharter the Cape Fear Bank, and when the distress of the citizens was forcibly pourtrayed, and it was demonstrated that utter ruin would ensue if all the Banks were closed at one time, and all the circulating medium withdrawn, and as strong a case of necessity was made out as ever was submitted to a Legislative body, was there any thing like sympathy evinced by those who trade to Virginia? On the contrary was it not opposed by those members, and did not one insultingly ask, what do the citizens of North Carolina want with Banks, and unfeelingly remark to the House, that in *his* country there was no distress; they had plenty of money, they had brisk profitable trade, good roads, good markets, and Virginia bank notes in abundance. Such expressions and such sentiments need no comment; they are death to the body politic, and ruin to the prosperity of any community. But 4thly, and above all, we would not trade to Virginia when we can trade, with equal profit, within the limits of our own State, because it would be derogatory to the honor and dignity of the State, *and the man who has not innate principle to feel this,* is not a fit subject for argument. We trust that we have now fully succeeded in proving, what the Committee have thought proper to deny.

1. That there are in the State of North Carolina, Seaport Towns and safe harbors adequate to all the exigencies of commerce, and *one* at least equal for commercial purposes to any on the Southern Coast.

2. That the Tonnage of one of these ports will bear a comparison even under all its present disadvantages, with the tonnage of Norfolk.

3. That the Commerce of the State is highly respectable, and might be made to equal that of our boasting neighbors, and

4. That it is not the interest of the people of this State to trade to South Carolina or Virginia, and that the policy recommended by the Committee, of first constructing a rail road across the State from Virginia to South Carolina, is injurious to the honor and real welfare of the State, and proclaims utter and irretrievable ruin to the whole Sea Board.

It now remains to recommend that course which we conscientiously believe is demanded by the true interest and honor of the State. We are not the advocates of Wilmington, or of Fayetteville, or of Newbern, or of any other Town, or any Section of North Carolina. We plead for the whole and undivided State, and the general welfare, in the broadest signification of the term. We are in favor of any work that will convey the produce from any point within the limits of the State to any point on our own Seaboard. But if there is any general plan to be adopted by the Legislature, and to be preferred before others, we would advocate the construction of a rail road from the port of Beaufort through Newbern to the City of Raleigh, thence to Fayetteville and Hillsborough, or any other direction that may be more favorable, so as to reach the remote West. Let such a work be executed, and North Carolina will be safe. Of its success, if ever accomplished, we cannot entertain the smallest doubt. That the resources of the State are adequate, we are fully assured. And after the completion of this work, we will cordially unite with the Committee in recommending the completion of the general plan, including even the transverse road, from So. Carolina to Virginia, and all "such particular works as promise to be profitable." We ask you to give this subject the careful and impartial examination which its importance demands, and should you ultimately decide for that policy which we so truly deprecate, we shall retire from the contest with the proud consolation that we have been faithful to our State, and have discharged our duty to the best of our feeble ability.

WM. B. MEARES,
ALEX. McRAE,
JOSEPH A. HILL,
WM. P. HORT,
ROB'T H. COWAN,
P. K. DICKINSON,
JAS. S. GREEN,
EDW'D B. DUDLEY,
NICHOLAS N. NIXON,
Committee of Correspondence for the County of New Hanover.

NOTE.—We do not wish to make any assertion without the proof, unless when what we assume is mere matter of opinion. We have neglected to do so in one instance. We have charged the Committee with having stated that North Carolina, is destitute of natural advantages.

It is proved, 1. By their remarks on the sterility of the soil.

2. That both soil and climate are less favorable to the production of cotton, (which is represented to be the principal staple of the State) than in the States situated to the South West of us.

3. That there is a want of natural communications between the interior and the Seabord, causing an expense of transportation, which the articles produced in the interior will not bear.

4. That we have neither Seaports nor Harbors; see pages 30 and 31.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for the County of New Hanover on the 30th of May—the report of the sub-committee was unanimously received and adopted, and the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That 1000 copies of this report be printed and distributed throughout the State.

Resolved, That the Editors throughout the State be requested to publish this report.

Resolved, That we invite the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville, Salisbury, Newbern, Edenton, and of every section of the State not already under the influence of Virginia, to this address, and that we solicit their active co-operation in the good cause.

What a Villain!—A man named Abraham Marks, who had been Postmaster at Haverstraw, N. Y., for ten or twelve years, and who had during that period never been suspected of any thing dishonest or dishonorable, was lately detected in *reading the New York Evening Star, and was heard to express himself friendly to its principles and to the principles of the Whigs generally*, and in opposition to the course pursued by the Greatest and the Best! We need not inform our readers he was promptly removed from office, and an *honest* man put in his place.

Lexington (Ky.) Observer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 2.

As soon as the Journal was read—

The SPEAKER rose and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I have attended in person to-day, for the purpose of resigning, as I now do, the office of Speaker of this House, with which I have been honored for the last seven years, and of announcing to you the fact, that I have this day communicated to the Executive of Virginia my resignation as one of the Representatives from that State in the present Congress. The dissolution, perhaps forever, of the intimate associations that have existed so long between us, is calculated to excite sentiments of a painful character. I feel it myself deeply and unaffectedly; and, in quitting a station in itself so honorable, one so repeatedly conferred, and in a manner so flattering; a station endeared to me by so many considerations of a private and a public nature, I hope I may be pardoned in availing myself of this fit occasion of taking my leave of *it* and of *you*, in person; of offering you my cordial and best wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness, and expressing publicly, and for the last time, my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and confidence by which I have been so long distinguished and honored. Few, probably, that have ever filled this Chair, have enjoyed more of this kindness and favor than myself; none have received, or will cherish it with feelings of warmer and more devoted gratitude. My obligations, gentlemen, are, indeed, deep to this House, and go where I may, or in whatever situation I may be placed, I shall continue, to the last hour of my life, to preserve and cherish those sentiments of profound respect and affectionate gratitude which your long continued and unchanging kindness have so deeply impressed upon my heart, and which never can be impaired.

The duty of presiding over a great deliberative assembly like this, is no easy task. The high and distinguished character of such a trust, and its arduous and important functions, cannot fail to inspire any incumbent with a just distrust of his own abilities and qualifications, whatever they may be. My administration of its duties for seven years, has not only taught me to know and feel this, but likewise to know how difficult, nay, impossible, it is, for any man to free himself from error or censure in this Chair, or give unqualified satisfaction. In times of profound tranquility and repose, with united and harmonious councils, this has rarely, if ever, been done: amid the strife and storms of political and party excitements, it would be vain and hopeless to expect it. My period of service has, moreover, gentlemen, as many of you know, been distinguished by events especially calculated to render this station one of more than ordinary delicacy and embarrassment, as well as of increased responsibility and labor. How assiduously I have struggled to discharge the duties of this Chair, in a manner worthy of it, and of myself; with what sincere zeal I have devoted my time and my talents, and even my health, to your service, I leave for others to decide: but this I hope I may be pardoned for saying, in justice and fairness to myself, and under a deep conviction of its truth, that I have endeavored to discharge my duty not only with temper, justice, and moderation, but with a just regard for your individual rights and feelings, the character and dignity of this House, and my own honor. This was all that I promised when I came to this Chair, and this I have endeavored to do; with what success I leave to you and to my country to determine.

I am very sensible, gentlemen, that, in such a long course of public service, and in an independent discharge of the arduous and multifarious duties of this Chair, regardless of whom it might please or displease, my conduct may sometimes have been thought too harsh and rigorous; and I may often, unintentionally, have wounded the feelings of individual members upon this floor, and incurred their censure and displeasure. Under such circumstances, and while man continues what he is, we know that *personal* resentments are too apt to be indulged and to remain, and often perhaps difficult to be extinguished, even in the noblest minds; but revenge will not harbor there—higher principles than resentment and better principles than revenge, will animate men whose thoughts and hearts are liberal and enlarged, especially where there is high intellectual ability and moral integrity. If, then, under the influence of momentary excitement and passion; if, in the eagerness of controversy or the commotion of debate, any thing unkind or harsh should have been said or done, either on my part or on yours, let us, I pray you, forgive and forget it, and let us separate in the spirit of peace and good will. Let not this moment of our final separation be poisoned or embittered by feelings of personal resentment or political hostility. Let the spirit of peace and charity shed its holy calm around us, refreshing alike to the affections and the intellect, and let us blot from our minds and hearts every feeling of personal or party resentment, and separate like brethren of one household, and as the representatives of a free and virtuous people. I have myself no injuries to complain of, and no memory for them, if I had; I came here to gratify no private friendships, to indulge in no personal hostility; and all that I have now to ask of you is to do justice to the motives which have governed me, and, when I am gone, to protect my character as the presiding officer of this House, which may now be regarded, in some measure, as the property of my country, from all unjust and unworthy imputations. To those who have known me longest and have known me best, to the liberal and just of all parties, and on all sides of this House, this appeal, I flatter myself, will not be made in vain.

One word more and I have done. Although I am about to leave you, gentlemen, I shall never cease to regard this House, and every thing connected with it, with feelings of the deepest solicitude and affection. I need not remind you of the character and station which this House holds in the eyes of the American People. They justly regard it as the sanctuary of Liberty, and Law, and Order; and justly repose on it with unlimited confidence and affection. In its deliberations and proceedings, is essentially involved the security of our free institutions. How much, gentlemen, will depend upon the manner in which its high duties shall be performed! Nor is it needful, I am sure, that I should admonish you, that you are the Representatives of our whole country, and not of a part: that our Confederation can only exist and prosper under the influence of a wise, equal, and just system of legislation; by the ties of common interest and brotherly affection; by a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation; and by cherishing a hallowed devotion to that Liberty and Union secured to us by the blood of our common fathers. These are the foundations upon which alone our safety and security can rest.

Altho' our country, of late, gentlemen, has been deeply and painfully excited, and our councils too greatly divided, may we not hope that the causes of excitement are daily passing off and subsiding, and that peace and tranquility will again be restored to us? At such a time, and under such circumstances, is it not the duty of every wise, and liberal, and good man, in public or private life, without distinction of party, to unite for the purpose of healing these divisions, and giving peace and repose to the public mind? And should not those, especially, who wield the public councils, pour oil upon this stormy sea, and still its troubled waters? I invoke you, gentlemen, to peace and harmony; to union and action for the common good. The people expect it; the prosperity and happiness of your country demand it. God grant that you may prove yourselves worthy of the high trust, and equal to the crisis; and that your labors may ultimately prove successful in giving peace and repose to our beloved country.

This is the last time that I shall ever address you from this Chair: we separate, this day, many, very many of us, to meet no more. I pray to God to protect and bless you and our country; and I tender to you this my last and affectionate farewell.

After Mr. Stevenson had concluded, and retired from the Chair,

Mr. Mercer rose, and moved that the House do now proceed to

THE ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Williams, and the question being put by the Clerk of the House, the motion was agreed to.

Thereupon W. S. Franklin, Clerk of the House, nominated Mr. McKinley, Mr. Forester, Mr. E. Whittlesey, Mr. Schley, Mr. Muhlenburg, and Mr. Bynum, to act as Tellers.

The balloting having proceeded, and the ballots having been counted, the result of the balloting was reported as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

	Votes.
For R. H. Wilde, (Georgia,)	64
James K. Polk, (Tennessee,)	42
Joel B. Sutherland, (Pennsylvania,)	34
John Bell, (Tennessee,)	20
Jesse Speight, (North Carolina,)	18
James M. Wayne, (Georgia,)	15
Lewis Williams, (North Carolina,)	4
Edward Everett, (Massachusetts,)	4
Thomas Chilton, (Kentucky,)	2
Henry Hubbard, (New Hampshire,)	2
Roger L. Gamble, (Georgia,)	1
G. R. Gilmer, (Georgia,)	1
Blanks	4
	220

One hundred and eleven votes being, of course, necessary to a choice, and no candidate having received that number, the House proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

For Wilde 64, Polk 53, Bell 39, Speight 16, Wayne 13, Everett 1, Hubbard 1, Gamble 1, Gilmer 1, Benjamin Hardin 1, Amos Lane 1, Blanks 2.—223.

One hundred and twelve being necessary to a choice, a third ballot took place, which resulted as follows:

For Wilde 59, Polk 57, Bell 47, Sutherland 26, Wayne 15, Speight 8, Hubbard 1, Wm. S. Archer 1, David Crockett 1, Blanks 4.—219.

The Tellers announced that two ballots, in the same hand-writing, and for the same candidate, (Mr. Bell,) were found folded up together, neither of which, under the circumstances, were counted; and 110 members, the number necessary to a choice, not having voted for any one of the persons named, a fourth ballot took place, and resulted as follows:

For Polk 59, Wilde 49, Bell 49, Wayne 25, Sutherland 25, Speight 4, Hubbard 2, Thomas A. Marshall 1, Blanks 7.—221.

There still being no choice a fifth ballot was resorted to, which exhibited the following result:

For Polk 67, Bell 57, Wilde 37, Wayne 30, Sutherland 16, Speight 3, John Q. Adams 2, Richard Coulter 1, Hubbard 1, Blanks 5.—219.

No choice having been made,

Mr. Lytle moved an adjournment, which was negatived; and the House proceeded to further ballotings, which resulted as follows:

For Polk 67, Bell 65, Wayne 36, Wilde 24, Sutherland 16, Speight 1.—209.

The seventh ballot resulted as follows:

For Bell 76, Polk 73, Wayne 26, Wilde 16, Sutherland 10, Speight 3, Coulter 1, Blanks 10.—215.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows:

For Bell 97, Polk 78, Wayne 13, Wilde 11, Sutherland 9, Speight 3, Binney 1, Blanks 7.—219.

There being still no choice,

A motion for an adjournment was made by Mr. Leavitt, of Ohio, and negatived, Ayes 76, Noes 99, and the House proceeded to a ninth ballot, when the vote stood as follows:

For Bell 104, Polk 76, Wayne 8, Sutherland 4, Wilde 11, Speight 2, Blanks 6.

No person having a majority of the whole number of votes, there was no election.

The House then proceeded to the tenth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes, 218: necessary to a choice, 110.

For Bell 114, Polk 78, Wilde 11, Speight 1, Sutherland 2, Blanks 6.

Whereupon, the Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, having received the votes of the majority of the House, was declared duly elected Speaker. Messrs. J. Q. Adams and R. M. Johnson conducted the Speaker elect to the Chair, when he delivered a short but appropriate address; Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, the Senior Member of House, administered to him the oath of office.

And then the House adjourned.

NEWARK, (Ohio,) May 24.

A gentleman of Washington county, Maryland, was travelling on the turnpike, three or four days since, on his return home from a visit to the western part of this State, and recognized a man named Dean, breaking stone at the side of the road, who had fled from Washington county *fourteen years ago*, to avoid a prosecution for murder! The gentleman procured a warrant, had Dean arrested, and committed to the jail of this county, where he now lies. He denies that he is the person who committed the murder; but, unfortunately for him, he has been identified as the murderer by another person than the one who had him apprehended. The Sheriff of Washington county has been officially informed of these facts, and Dean will probably soon be removed to that county to take his trial.—*Advocate.*

The Augusta Chronicle publishes a reply from Mr. W. J. Duane, to a letter which he had recently received from Augusta, and addressed by the gentleman, "whose suggestion induced the Editor of the Chronicle to nominate Mr. D. for the Presidency." Mr. Duane says in relation to it:

"I am the son of an American, but I am not myself 'a natural born citizen, or citizen at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.' My father was taken by his surviving parent, from America to Ireland, prior to the Revolution; he did not return until after the adoption of the Constitution; in the interval I was born, and spent a few of my early years in Ireland: consequently, if I had the presumption to think of entering the door to which you point, I should find it constitutionally shut against me."

CONNECTICUT.

The joint Committee of the Legislature of Connecticut, to whom was referred much of the Governor's Message and the petition to the Bank of the United States, to memorialize the Congress of the country, and the proceedings of the President of the U. States in the removal of the deposites, and the assumption of Executive, Legislative, and Judicial power, have recently made a full and luminous report, which concludes by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Be it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut in General Assembly convened, That the President of the United States, in removing the public deposites, has endeavored to prevent the Congress of the United States from discharging its appropriate duties in relation to the custody and disposition of the moneys of the Nation—has exercised powers not conferred upon him by law—and has violated the chartered rights of the Bank of the United States—to the subversion of the national faith, and in derogation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States in disapproving, by its resolutions of the 28th March last, of the deposites, has given additional evidence of its being worthy of its exalted character as the faithful representative of the States, and the vigilant guardian of the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That this Assembly entirely approves of the design and attempt of the Senate of the United States, as evinced by its resolutions, and by the discussion and contents of his Protest, to arrest the President and direct the Senate of the United States to its proper ordinate department, and which, in a manner, represents the interests of the States—and to control and restrain the President in his official action: and this Assembly entirely approves of the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the Protest of the President.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States, by his unprecedented exercise of the Veto; by the control he has assumed over the subordinate officers of the Government; by his mode of dispensing the patronage of the government; by his repeatedly frustrating, under various pretences, the exercise by the Senate of the United States, of its constitutional power and consent in appointments to office, by his claim of the right to control and direct the public property and treasure at the disposal of the United States, according to his own opinion, without regard to that of Congress, the Judiciary, or the Nation—has infringed the fundamental principles of our Government, and furnished precedents that our free institutions are in peril.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, for their firm and independent course at the present alarming crisis; and that they be requested to continue to use their utmost endeavors to restore the public deposites to the Bank of the United States, and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

And whereas, the Banks of the United States heretofore incorporated, have been found eminently advantageous for the custody and distribution of the public moneys, and have exerted a salutary influence upon the currency of the country, and especially salutary, in prevention of evils otherwise unavoidable: Therefore

Resolved, That for the preservation of a sound currency; for the safe custody, expeditious transmission, and cheap disbursement of its moneys throughout the Nation requires a National Bank.

Resolved, That the foregoing Preamble and resolutions be signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit an attested copy thereof, sealed with the public seal of this State, to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the U. States.

The report and resolutions were taken up for consideration on Thursday, and a very animated debate followed. After a struggle of above two hours, the yeas and nays were taken, and stood as follows:

On the preamble and first resolution, yeas 151, nays 48; majority 103.
On the 2d resolution, yeas 148, nays 48—
On the 3d resolution, yeas 149, nays 48—
On the 4th resolution, yeas 144, nays 48—
On the 5th resolution, yeas 135, nays 48—
On the 6th resolution, yeas 147, nays 37—
On the 7th resolution, yeas 137, nays 35—

These resolutions have since passed the Senate of the State, 16 votes to 5.

New York, May 24.

The Mechanic's Bank at Patterson, N. J. closed its doors yesterday, at 12 o'clock, and for the information of those who came knocking for admittance, posted on the door a notice, signed by the Cashier, announcing that the Bank had suspended specie payments. This Bank was incorporated but a year or two ago, and, from the want of age, or something else, has tottered very much in its movements for some months past.

Journ. Com.

Great Improvement in Mill Stones.—In the American Farmer for this month there is a favorable notice of *Preslow's* improvement in Mill Stones. It is without doubt a valuable acquisition in the manufacture of *flour*, and which interests all classes of society. It will be seen by the advertisement of the agent, that an essential part of the improvement consists in *grinding cooler*, faster, and *bolting better*. It is a well established fact, that it is mainly owing to the heat of the flour, when packed, that so much damaged flour comes to *market*, producing that plague, the *cholera*, and other similar diseases; and when once damaged, no process can make it as healthy as it was before. Bread Stuffs of various descriptions form the chief substance of human support, and it is, therefore, of the greatest importance that flour should be made as perfect as the nature of it will admit of, and the certificates which accompany the recommendations justify the belief that *Preslow's* mode of manufacture the article is as near perfection as can be obtained.—*N. Y. Evening Star.*

RICHMOND, VA. June 3.

Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railway.—Subscription books for $300,000 of the stock in this company were opened yesterday morning at the Coffee House in this city, at Caroline Court House, and Fredericksburg. In this city alone *five hundred thousand dollars were subscribed.* The amount now unsubscribed, deducting probable subscriptions at Caroline Court House, and in Fredericksburg, must be very small.—*Compiler.*

...outrage at Nassau.—A friend in Wash-...ton City, who writes us on business, in-...rms us that the President is highly indignant ...at the insult recently offered by the British au-...thorities at Nassau, to the Passengers of the ...American Brig 'Encomium,' among whom it ...will be recollected, were the Messrs. Wad-...dy of this State. He intends, as soon as ...the Minister reaches the English Court, to ...make through him a peremptory demand of ...satisfaction. We are glad to hear this, for ...we consider the question involved of vital ...importance, to say nothing of the merciless ...violation of the laws of nations which the ...case presents.—Let the principle be once ...settled, that the owners of slaves shall not ...be protected in their rights—rights which are ...guaranteed to them by the Constitution—...foreigners may invade our soil, and ...take our property before our eyes, and there ...be no redress.—*Raleigh Register.*

...The subjoined paragraph, we do consci-...entiously believe, discloses a state of feeling ...almost universal in all the marts of business, ...in all the vehicles of intercourse, by land ...and water, between different parts of the ...country. That the change in public opinion, ...and the disapprobation of the late measures ...of the Executive, should be more sensibly ...impressed by those who move along the high-...ways of life, than by those whose operations ...are confined to their domicils or vicinages, is ...altogether natural. They see and feel more ...acutely the disastrous consequences of "the ...experiment," and they, more immediately ...than the agricultural classes, trace the evil ...to its true and only cause. But all will feel, ...in time, as well as they, and there will be in ...the whole land but one opinion.—*Nat. Int.*

LOUISVILLE, MAY 27.

Sign of the Times.—A passenger on board the ...steamboat Ellen Douglass, which arrived here on ...Sunday from New Orleans, relates a fact, which is ...highly indicative of public feeling. The number ...of passengers on board the boat was about ...sixty. During the passage, one of them proposed ...that there should be an expression of opinion as to ...the measures of the Administration. Accordingly, ...a motion was taken, and the whole seventy ...declared themselves in opposition to the President. ...The vote was entirely unanimous. Several of the ...gentlemen declared that they had supported Gen. ...Jackson up to the time of his violation of the char-...ter rights of the United States Bank; but that ...they could no longer adhere to him after the com-...mission of that deed of madness and violence. Such ...incidents we deem not unworthy of record.

Journal.

A pleasant Temper.—At the Special Ses-...sions, yesterday, Robert Kidd, for an as-...sault upon his wife, was sentenced to the ...Penitentiary. On retiring from the box, he ...asked the Recorder for his kindness.—"Now, may it please your honor," said Cap-...tain Kidd, "I shall have 6 months of peace!"

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 3.

The debate on the motion of Mr. O'Con-...nor for the Repeal of the Union was ...brought to a close on the evening of the 29th ...April, by a decisive vote against it.

Immediately after the decision, Mr. ...Spring Rice moved an address to the King ...against the Repeal which was agreed to by ...a majority of 485—523 members voting in ...favor, and only 38 against it.

On the 30th, the Address was communi-...cated to the House of Lords, when Earl ...Grey moved that it be concurred in. The ...motion, after two impressive speeches from ...Earl Grey and Lord Brougham was unani-...mously agreed to, and the King appointed ...the first day of May for receiving it.

The ship Eliza, of 850 tons, Captain ...Crouch, left London on the 26th, for New ...York, with two hundred and fifty passen-...gers; consisting chiefly of farmers with ...their families, from Suffolk and Norfolk, ...well supplied with money for purchasing ...and tilling land in America.

The Strathfieldsay, chartered by the em-...igration committee, was to sail from Graves-...end on the 1st, with *two hundred and nine-...ty young women*, of good character, for ...Swartstown, New South Wales.

PORTUGAL.—Madrid papers to the 23d ...April, had been received in London.—...The intelligence is highly important. Don ...Pedro has been very actively pursued by ...the Spanish troops in Portugal. On their ...arrival on the 13th, before Almeida, the ...Pretender, who had taken refuge in that ...fortress, fled, and on the 18th the place de-...clared for Donna Maria.

The Miguelites had again attacked St. ...Ubes, but were repulsed with considerable ...loss. It is evident, from the tenor of the ...general letters and communications we have ...received, that the cause of Don Miguel is ...in a wretched and almost abandoned state, ...whilst that of Don Pedro was prosperous both ...in the north and south of Portugal.

The Pope has excommunicated Don Pe-...dro's Ministers, and in short all the ...friends of the Queen's cause. It is stated ...in Lisbon, that, if this excommunication ...is not withdrawn, the government has no-...tified the court of Rome that they will con-...sider it their duty not only to stop the an-...nual revenue which Portugal pays, but to ...take into serious consideration the proprie-...ty of ceasing all connexion with it.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, APRIL 26.

The inquiry for cotton has remained limited dur-...ing the week, and prices of the middling and in-...ferior descriptions of Uplands and Orleans have ...been with difficulty maintained, but the alteration ...in any has been trifling, and the market closed ...heavily with an increased demand. The sales of ...the week, including 1,000 bales American, 300 ...bales Pernam, and 50 Bahia, taken for export, ...amount to 11,200 bales. Import 7,258 bales. To-...day rather more business was done in the market. ...The sales amount to about 2,500 bags, at steady ...prices, a firmer feeling having manifested itself. 250 ...bales have been sold at 9 to 9 1-4d; 300 Pernams, at ...8 3-4d to 11 1-2d, 100 Maranhams, at 10-12., com-...mon quality; the remainder in American, 8 1-8th ...to 9th.

April 30.—We have had a fair inquiry for cot-...ton to-day; the sales are estimated to be 2,000 bales ...of which yesterday's prices, viz: 70 Egyptian, 13 1-4d; 50 ...Pernam, 9 1-4d; 250 Bahias, 9 1-4d to 9 3-4d; 50 Per-...nam, 10 3-4d; the remainder in American, from ...8 1-2d to 9d; Orleans, 9 1-2.

Joseph White, lately confirmed by the Senate, declines acting as a Director of the Bank of the United States.

A Judge in Kentucky recently decided, in effect, that the "Bank of the Commonwealth," a Bank owned chiefly by the State, is unconstitutional, being in contravention of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the States from issuing bills of credit. The National Intelligencer says, that this case "is precisely similar to one which was argued before the Supreme Court of the U. States at its last term, in which Mr. J. M. White and Mr. Wilde with great ability took the ground said to have been affirmed in the Kentucky State Court. The case was held over for advisement by the Supreme Court, whose opinion upon it, will, it is presumed, be delivered at the next term of the Court.

The following is from the Albany Evening Journal.

Destructive Fire at Batavia.—Col. Elliott informs us that the following Way-bill endorsement, by the Post Master at Batavia, was received at the Albany Post Office last evening:—"One quarter of this village is totally destroyed by Fire—all is confusion here."

Extraordinary Trotting Match.—A bet of fifteen hundred dollars was made some time since, by Mr. B. R. Thiell, of this city, that his two horses would trot in harness one hundred miles in ten hours, over the Centreville Trotting Course. This match against time came off on Saturday. The weather was propitious, there being no sun and the course in fine order. The horses, which are not thoroughbred, but ordinary road horses, started at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, and performed their task in two minutes and twenty-five seconds less than the time allotted them. At starting the bets were two to one against the horses. After they had gone the first fifty miles however, opinions changed, and bets were freely offered in their favor. At eighty miles, the horses appeared a good deal distressed, and their backers seemed anxious *to back out.* A feeling that the horses would give in seemed indeed pretty generally to prevail during the last 20 miles, until the last half mile. But they got through their unprecedented task, and won the match for their owner in 9 hours, 57 minutes and 35 seconds. The crowd on the course was immense, and large sums of money were bet during the day. The horses were driven in a light wagon, and Mr. George Spicer was the reins-man.

Nothing equal to this has ever been done in any country before. Tom Thum trotted in England 100 miles in 10 hours and 7 minutes, but it was in single harness.

New York Courier.

Yankee Notion.—The New Haven Palladium says, that the second message sent to the Senate, by the President, is compared, by some, to the patent beer pump, which *sucks back* all that runs over. As the 'Protest' pumped up more than was required by the party, the second message took it back again.

Dignity of a Nose.—Two votaries of the sock and buskin, *Wm. H. Kepple* and *Thomas A. Reynoldson*, both "artists" of the Park theatre, appeared yesterday before the Common Pleas, in a case where the former prosecuted the latter for an assault violently made in the green room upon his the plaintiff's nose. The fact having been established, the jury rated the damage consequent upon thus violating the dignity of the aforesaid nose, at *one thousand dollars!*

N. Y. Amer.

MR. McDUFFIE.

We congratulate our friends and the public, on the gratifying intelligence of the improved health of Mr. McDuffie. We have been politely furnished with the following extract of a Letter from him, to a friend in this city.

HIGH HILLS, Sumpter Dist. (S. C.) *May* 30, 1834.

Since my return to South Carolina, my health has improved considerably, and I hope that a visit to the White Sulphur Springs, which I propose to make in July, will entirely restore me.

I feel much indebted to the gentleman who so kindly offered me the facility of his ship, and his own company, to visit the West Indies; and I have no doubt that it would be of great service to me: but as my health has begun to improve already, I hope a sea voyage will not be necessary. If, however, my complaint should continue, I intend visiting Europe next year.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Rail Road.—Number of Passengers, and amount of Freight transported on the Rail Road, for the month of May.

Passengers, 3172*	$10,070 51
Freight,	8,329 56
	$18,300 07

*Over 102 passengers per day.

Charleston Mercury.

There are *four Families* residing in Cannonsborough, and within 200 yards of each other, that can muster 32 children, the eldest of whom is not yet 17 years old.—*Ib.*

A letter from New Orleans, dated May 20th, says, "this is the hardest week yet, and the failures among the French houses have shaken confidence in almost every one."

From a letter published in the Staunton Spectator of the 23d ult. we learn that the Rev. James L. Marshall, of Kentucky, deputed by the Louisville Presbytery to attend the General Assembly at Philadelphia, and on his way thither, and within a few miles of Guyandotte, in this State, was attacked with Cholera, and died within twelve hours after his arrival at that place. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. John G. Wright, who took Mr. M. in, states that this is the first case of cholera that has occurred above Cincinnati this season, and the first that has ever occurred in Guyandotte.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1834.

TORNADOES.—The frequency of the occurrence of violent Tornadoes the present season, must have attracted the attention of our readers. That near Petersburg, Va. of which mention is made in another column, was in the vicinity of the very destructive one of May 5th, and indeed touched a small part of the same ground. We learn from the Petersburg Constellation, that the Rev. Mr. Pryor, who lost his dwelling and was otherwise a great sufferer by the first Tornado, also lost by the last a dwelling which he had erected since the destruction of the other. Several lives were lost by the last.

We learn that on Wednesday afternoon last, about the same moment of the occurrence of the Virginia Tornado, a similar visitation was experienced in the lower part of Moore county, about 25 miles from this place, and that much damage was done to timber, crops, houses, &c. The dwelling of a Mr. Campbell was destroyed, and nearly every member of his family wounded.

South Carolina.—The appeal Court has decided the Test Oath to be unconstitutional—Judges O'Neale & Johnson concurring in this opinion, and Judge Harper, though dissenting as to the unconstitutionality, agreeing with the others on the main point, that the Convention transcended its authority in defining allegiance, and declaring it to be due exclusively to the State. The Columbia Times is full of wrath at this decision, and calls upon the people not to submit to it.

An election for Representative in Congress, to supply the place of the late Gen. Blair, took place in the Camden district of South Carolina on the 2d & 3d inst. and resulted in the election of Col. Richard I. Manning, the Union candidate, by a majority of 6 or 700 votes over Col. B. F. Elmore, Nullifier.

CONGRESS.—The Speech of Mr. Stevenson, on retiring from the Chair, and from Congress, with the ballotings for a new Speaker, will be found on the preceding page.

A resolution has passed the House fixing the 30th inst. for the termination of the session. But in the Senate, it was laid on the table for a week.

Mr. Clay's joint resolutions, declaring the reasons of the Secretary for the removal of the Deposites insufficient, and directing that, after the 1st July, the Deposites be made in the U. S. Bank, have passed the Senate, 29 votes to 16, and been sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Kentucky contested election has not been decided, but from the votes upon some amendments to the report, in which the Administration party was defeated, we indulge a hope that Mr. Letcher will get the seat.

Mr. Poindexter has introduced a bill to provide for the meeting of the next session at an earlier day that the 1st Monday in Dec.

The New Speaker.—A friend at Washington informs us, that the election of Mr. Bell is regarded there as a signal triumph of the Opposition, and a severe blow to the Kitchen Cabinet. Notwithstanding he is called an Administration man, he is in bad odour at the White House, because he has had the independence to doubt the purity of the Kitchen concern, to be decidedly opposed to Van Buren, and in favor of a National Bank, though opposed to the re-charter of the present. He is a man of fine talents, and a distinguished debater, though he does not speak often. Mr. Polk was the "genuine" Jackson candidate.

R. H. Bayard, Esq. a Senator in the Legislature of Delaware, has resigned his seat. He states that he was elected as a Jackson man; but that the recent measures of the party, and the doctrines advanced by Gen. Jackson, being, in his opinion, repugnant to the Constitution, and having a tendency to change the nature of our institutions, prevent his continuing to act with that party.

Shipwrecks.—About the 20th ult. no less than nine vessels were shipwrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia. Among them was the ship James, from Limerick for Quebec, with 251 passengers and a crew of 16, all of whom, except 11 persons, were lost with the ship; and the brig Astrea, with 211 passengers and crew, of whom only 3 persons were saved.

An election for a Representative in Congress was lately held in the District on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Denny. Mr. Steele, the opposition candidate, was elected by a majority of about 1,000 votes over Mr. Stewart the Jackson candidate.

Merchants' Bank.—We have delayed our paper to announce that the following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the "Merchants' Bank of South Carolina at Cheraw:"

John C. Coit, John Taylor, James Wright, Hiram Hutchison, Alex. Muirhead, A. P. LaCoste, and Alex. Graham.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day John C. Coit, Esq. was elected President.

Cheraw Gaz.

The Episcopal School of North Carolina was opened on Monday last, in the spacious stone building just erected for the purpose, under the most flattering auspices. It is situated in a delightful grove, about half a mile west of the capitol, on decidedly one of the most desirable and commanding sites any where to be found in the environs of the city; and the advantages it possesses, the healthfulness of its locality, and the high reputation of the gentleman entrusted with its management, will no doubt ensure for it a very extensive patronage.—*Ral. Star.*

From the Salisbury Carolinian.

GO AHEAD OLD RIP!

We rejoice at the intelligence obtained in the following extract from the Fayetteville Observer.

[Here follows the proceedings at the commencement of the Rail Road in this town.]

A fact came to our knowledge a few days ago, which greatly strengthens our faith in the benefit of a Rail-Road from Fayetteville to the mountains. An intelligent gentleman passed through Salisbury, from Carter County, Tennessee, having along a load of Bacon which he was taking to Fayetteville, to exchange for Groceries. He said that if there was a Rail-Road only to Wilkesborough, it would draw to Fayetteville all that trade which now goes from East Tennessee to Augusta and Baltimore. This gentleman speaks from actual experience, for he has heretofore tried all of them, and does not hesitate to give Fayetteville the preference.

We are sorry we have not space for Mr. Seawell's speech, which utters, with earnestness and force, what ought to be the sentiments of every true Carolinian.—Mr. Seawell is one of the most zealous *practical* men in North Carolina, and was, as we know, an industrious member of the last Legislature—devoted, heart and soul, to all the great interests of the State, unwarped alike by party and sectional prejudices.

Internal Improvement.—At a meeting of the Central Committee on Internal Improvement, held in this city on Friday last, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee be requested to address a circular letter, on behalf of this committee, to the committees for the several counties, informing them that there has been a general neglect to collect and remit money for the purpose of printing essays, &c. on the subject of Internal Improvement for gratuitous distribution, and urging upon them the absolute necessity which exists for a speedy action of said county committees, in order to enable us to discharge the duties imposed upon the Central Committee by the Internal Improvement Convention.

Resolved, That these remittances shall be made to William Boylan, Esq. Treasurer of this committee.

Resolved, That the several county committees and individual friends of Internal Improvement in the State, be also earnestly requested to make communications in writing to the Central Committee, on the subject of Internal Improvement, submitting to the committee their views and opinions upon any subject connected with Internal Improvement, as well as the opinions and feelings of their respective counties.

Resolved, That the following members of this committee be requested each to furnish the publishing sub-committee a short essay or essays upon the subject of Internal Improvement, to wit:—Gov. Iredell, Judge Seawell, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr., Gavin Hogg and Duncan Cameron, Esquires.

Resolved, That so soon as the funds in hand will justify the expenditure, that the publishing sub-committee be authorised to publish, for gratuitous distribution, the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement made to the last General Assembly.

Raleigh Star.

PETERSBURG, June 5.

ANOTHER TORNADO.

It becomes our painful duty to record the destructive march of a second tornado. Yesterday afternoon the clouds began to gather in the northwest, and about 6 o'clock, assumed an awful and most threatening appearance. The lightning was very vivid, and the rain fell in torrents; the wind although strong enough to carry off the limbs of trees, did no damage in town; but the same roaring noise which accompanied the late whirlwind, was distinctly heard, denoting a calamity to Chesterfield similar to that which so recently befel the neighboring counties on this side of the Appomattox. Only a few particulars have reached us, falling far short we fear, of the full extent of the damage.

The Richmond Stage did not arrive until 9 o'clock, the fallen timber in the road having obstructed its passage. The passengers state that the storm, where it crossed the turnpike, extended from Bass's Hill to Swift Creek, a distance of nearly three miles, prostrating every thing within its sweep. At Swift Creek several houses were blown down.

At the plantation of Mrs. Archer, the overseer's house, stable, barns, &c. were all blown down—the overseer severely wounded, and one or two members of his family, and a servant, injured.

The plantation of Mrs. Lynch, Mr. Walthal Hatcher, Mr. Otway P. Hare, Mr. W. R. Hill, and several others, suffered severely from the destruction of the out houses, fences, timber, &c. but we have not heard of any personal injury except at Mrs. Archer's.

The passengers in the Richmond stage had a very narrow escape—the wind having crossed the road a few minutes before the stage reached the scene of its destruction.—*Int.*

Africa, fatal Africa, has added another to the long list of those who, seeking to explore her unknown regions, have found in them only a grave. *Lander*, the real discoverer of the course of the Niger, has perished—as we learn by the Canada—having been murdered 200 or 300 miles up that river. Others, however, will succeed to the place thus made vacant by death, for nothing can daunt the indomitable spirit of human enterprise.

N. Y. Amer.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Capers, Mr. JAMES LONGAN to Miss MARY GAUSE, formerly of Bladen.

In Cumberland County, on Sunday evening the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN BUFFALOW, Inn keeper of Raleigh, to Miss ELIZABETH McLEOD.

CMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 7, Steamer John Walker, with 100 hhds. Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Corn, Hay, Dry Goods, &c. &c., for George McNeill, Willkings, & Co., Nott & Starr, John M. Dobbin, J. Huske & Son, Jos. Baker, Wm. McIntyre, Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, W. Whitehead, of this place; and for T. D. Crane, A. S. Brown, Wm. Boylan, Bennet & Johnson, Thos. J. Buchanan, J. H. Bitting, J. L. Bitting & Son, J. S. Young, J. Cowles, Wheeler & Burns, R. A. Burton, J. Henshaw, S. Hargrave, Maxwell Chambers, and E. Webster of the interior.

Also, James Seawell, in tow, with Salt for John Huske & Son, and H. W. Ayer.

Also on the 8th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Rev. Mr. Bass, Yarbrough & Ray, T. Sandford & Co. C. P. Mallett, M. Stewart, A. Kimball, C. T. Haigh, F. Hawley, F. J. Hill.

DEPARTED, June 9, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Feathers, Furs, &c., for Jones Fuller, N. & H. Peck, and John Munn.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I observe in your paper of last week, a communication signed "*Many Voters,*" addressed to Mr. Seawell and Mr. Hybart, propounding certain interrogatories to those gentlemen, to which the writer respectfully requests an answer. These interrogatories are so reasonable in their nature, and besides, are made in such a spirit of frankness and candor, that it would seem unreasonable not to comply; but lest Mr. Seawell might be too much engaged in his ordinary avocations to find leisure to devote to the call, I have taken the liberty to give what I presume would be the substance of his answers, had he leisure to attend to the call himself.

Interrogatory 1st.—*Are you for or against the administration of General Jackson?*

ANSWER—I am no political partisan, I wear no man's collar. I approve of the Administration when doing right; I condemn it when doing wrong. I approbate all its "judicious" measures; I cannot do the same of its evil ones, and I regret to say, that in my opinion, the latter have of late been much the most numerous.

2d Interrogatory.—*Are you for, or against a recharter of the Bank of the United States?*

ANSWER.—I am in favor of a National Bank, with "judicious" checks and balances—with such restrictions, I would vote for a re-charter of the present, or the creation of a new Bank; if it should be guilty of an abuse of its power, or a violation of its charter, I would be among the first to put it down.

3d Interrogatory.—*Are you in favor of Works of Internal Improvement?*

My answer to this interrogatory must be sought for in my acts. If my zealous, though humble exertions in the cause of Internal Improvements, are not satisfactory to those who know me, nothing I could say on the present occasion, would be likely to satisfy them. I will barely observe, that I consider measures of this kind, more legitimately the objects of State legislation, than the passage of resolutions about national policy. I look upon a "judicious" course of internal improvements, as an object, in comparison of which, political partisanship dwindles into insignificance.

I do not pretend that the foregoing embraces precisely the opinions of Mr. Seawell; yet I presume it does the substance, and I doubt not will be perfectly satisfactory to his political friends; whether it will be equally so to his political opponents, is not for me to decide.

CAMPBELLTON.

June, 1834.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

To the Freemen of the Town of Fayetteville.

In obeying the call of "Many Voters," I am not aware that either in my acts of a public nature or of private intercourse, I have left my sentiments on the all absorbing topics which now agitate the Country, to speculation or surmise: in both these relations I hope I have been so explicit, that I could not have been misunderstood by those who have had an opportunity of hearing my opinions as regards either or all of them. But as a crisis has arisen in the affairs of our country, which renders it meet and proper that every man should let his opinions be freely and fully known, and more especially those, who have been nominated to public office or employment, —I the more cheerfully comply with the call of any portion of my Fellow Citizens for my *individual* opinion, on each branch of the inquiries proposed.

In complying with the request of "Many Voters," I trust that the same spirit of candour may be found to influence my answers, as I am bound to suppose, dictated their several interrogatories. My sole aim is to be properly understood.

Question 1st.—*Are you for or against the administration of General Jackson?*

ANSWER.—I am decidedly in favor of the administration of President Jackson, and if elected, shall use my best efforts to promote its principles and measures.

Question 2nd.—*Are you for or against the recharter of the Bank of the United States?*

ANSWER.—I am decidedly opposed to the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, under any form or modification.

Question 3d.—*Are you in favor of prosecuting works of Internal Improvement in this State?*

ANSWER.—I am, decidedly. Because their effects are to cheapen the transport of produce to market—lessen the taxes—enhance the value of lands, and multiply their products—afford active and ready employment to the Mechanic and all the laboring classes of society—promote education—stimulate enterprize, and exalt the character of our State.

These answers are given with the frankness which befits the times, they are expressed without mental reservation, and after much and deliberate reflection upon them. They are offered to the consideration of my fellow citizens, with a full sense of my responsibility to their enlightened judgment on them. Respectfully,

THOS. L. HYBART.

June 9th, 1834.

Mr. Hale, Sir:—It is a fact no less true than common, that this is the season of the year when Fires most frequently occur. And why? Because people generally are more careless than when there seems greater apparent, though not more real danger—I mean the winter season. And it is to be hoped, that the narrow escape of Wednesday Morning will serve as a warning to those who are in the practice of keeping open doors after night, as well as the 'Many' who have old kitchens, and careless servants on their lots; which formed the subject of so much alarm last summer, and which has been the means of once ruining the place.

ADMONITION.

June 6th, 1834.

P. S. It is worthy of remark that the Store House and Goods of Mr. Brown, and with them the whole of the adjoining buildings and their contents for at least 50 yards on Gillespie and Person streets, were entirely saved by the circumstance of having a Can at convenience, which was used in extinguishing the fire when first discovered. How much more important then the provision of Buckets placed where the hand could be laid on them immediately at any season of the night in case of emergency. Public safety, look to this.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11 a 11½. Corn $1 10. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, (none.) Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 18 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to June 4.

Brig Edouard from Martinique, Sloop John Chevalier from Charleston.

4TH OF JULY.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are invited to attend a Town Meeting, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence.

J. SEAWELL, M. P.

June 10.

The Journals of the Episcopal Convention have been printed, and forwarded to some of the Congregations; and will be sent to the others as soon as opportunity occurs.

June 5, 1834.

Town Militia!

YOU are notified that the Muster ordered to take place on Saturday, the 14th instant, is countermanded. By order of

LOUIS S. BELDEN, Captain.

June 9. 1834.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

35 Boxes Fayetteville mould CANDLES,
6 hhds. cheap SUGAR,
5 hhds prime ditto,
7 bags cheap COFFEE, for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

June 7, 1834. 88tf.

Barouche and Harness FOR SALE.

A Second hand *BAROUCHE and HARNESS* for one horse, for sale low. Apply to

WM C. COOK.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1834 88 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine; Downing's Letter's, 6th Edition; Downing's Life of Jackson; Eaton's do.; Child at Home, by Abbott; Corner Stone, by do.; Taylor's Life of Cowper; Wolfe Tone's Cavalry Tactics; Abercrombie on Intellectual Powers; Nos. 31 and 32 of Scott's Works; Flora's Dictionary, (splendid;) Girl's Own Book; Edwards on Redemption; Mason's Farrier; Lincoln's Botany; Cruden's Concordance; Buck's Dictionary; Baxter's Call; Zion Songster; American Chesterfield; Josephus; Letter Writers; Methodist Harmonist; Eberle's Practice; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Graca Majora; Anthon's Sallust; Patterson's Caesar; Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas; Speller and Definer; Murray's Key; &c. Also a small lot of New Piano Music. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 9, 1834.

COTTON GINS.

PERSONS disposed to purchase Cotton GINS, can be supplied, of my manufacture, by applying to Hall & Johnson of Fayetteville, at the same reduced prices of last year. A credit of six months is given, or a discount of 12½ per cent per annum for cash. I also offer my PLANTATION for sale on accommodating terms It contains 2000 acres, of which 300 are cleared and under good fence, a Grist Mill, 2 Cotton Gins, new Press, Store Houses, Dwelling Houses, and Barns in good order. It is an excellent stand for a Store, and is now a Stage Stand on the Charleston Line. Persons desiring an active life would be well suited in this place. I will exchange it for Town Property, Slaves, or Western Lands.

JNO W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. *June* 1834 88 3m.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Star, and People's Press, Wilmington, will please give the above advertisement insertion in their papers for three months, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

Notice.

THE Subscriber, at June Term, 1834, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, having received Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jane Smith, dec., requests all those having claims against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Adm'r.*

June, 1834. 88 3w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by James Jones to Thos. Sandford, for the benefit of his creditors, the Subscribers will commence selling the stock of said Jones, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1834. The stock consists of a large and well selected assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, Printed Muslins, Book, Mull, Cambric and Swiss Muslins, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Domestic Plaids, Bed Ticking, &c. &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY WARE, *Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.*

The above sale will be continued from day to day. As the Stock is large Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend.

Terms at sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

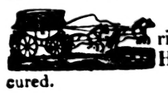
June 3, 1834. 87 2wi.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

For Liverpool,

TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,

THE fine new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now receiving freight for Liverpool. For terms, apply to

J. K. McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*

April 21, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Scives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 10th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—
50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchors and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL,

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass-head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77-tf.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Smchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed-Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
50 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee,
20 barrels Prime Pork,
5000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 26, 1834

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. [58-*tf.*]

MILL IRON'S

THE Subscriber manufactures, and constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smith work executed with despatch, at my shop on Person st. below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, removed to the Store recently occupied by and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834.

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and now has a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, bought in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 71tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. Lands in Cumberland are well known, being formerly held and owned by Captain Long on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons intending to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie within one, two and three miles of the town of Fayetteville, *that they are remarkably and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about* **2300** acres; *two or three hundred acres* which is arable land, and under a *tolerable* fence, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE

And all other necessary out houses in good repair; several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with the improvements thereon, consisting of the Fayetteville Warehouse and other Warehouses on the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one lot on the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry, also one lot near Mrs. Hawley's containing five acres. I also offer for sale, *Woodstock,* my Farm in Robeson, a new and *commodious* building now on the mount and *about a mile from the Town Hill* with all *the improvements upon the lot,* consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared with any lot or part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, *I offer for sale a tract* of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 540 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as any in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given. An early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three negroes.

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834 77-tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the NEEDFUL, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills or Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10 73tf.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Nathan Kinsdale, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co.

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
ARCH'D MUNROE.

May 19.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25.